J. Trimble, Esq

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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, April 28, 1798.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-Houſe in Greenſburgh, on Friday the 4th day of May next—

All the right and title of James Patterſon, in and to 200 acres of land, ſituate in North-Huntington townſhip, adjoining lands of William Marſhall, Joſeph Thompſon, Samuel Man and others, at the ſuit of Henry Miller, Superviſor &c.—

Alſo, all the right and title of Caleb Stockton, in and to 100 acres of land, more or leſs,, ſituate in North Huntington townſhip, adjoining lands of John Probſt, Samuel Man and others, at the ſuit of John Hindman—

Alſo, all the right and title of John Auſtraw, in and to 100 acres of patent land, ſituate in Donnegall townſhip, adjoining lands of John Roſs, James Beaford, and William Henry, at the ſuit of William B Campbell—

Alſo, 100 acres more or leſs, ſituate in Salem townſhip, adjoining lands of George Steviſon and others, to be ſold as the property of James Dorrough, at the ſuit of James Irvin &c.—

Alſo, all the right and title of Doctor John Hatch in & to 249 acres & 26 perches of land more or leſs, ſituate in Derry townſhip, adjoining lands of Thomas Elder, William Denniſton and others, at the ſuit of John Creigh, aſſignee of John Creigh jun.—

Alſo, by virtue of ſundry writs of *fieri facias*, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the ſame time and place, 290 acres of land, ſituate in Armſtrong townſhip, on the waters of Crooked creek, warranted and ſurveyed in the name of Samuel Hovey, and by him conveyed to John Tomb, at the ſuit of Nicholas Day aſſignee of James Perry, and as the property of the ſaid John Tomb—

And alſo, 440 acres of land, more or leſs, ſituate on the waters of Crooked creek, adjoining lands of John Young, Eſquire, John Rowley and James Guthrie, as the property of Peter Altmon, at the ſuit of John Young. All to be ſold by me

JAMES BRADY, Sheriff.

April 17, 1798.

LANDS *IN* NEW-CONNECTICUT.

THE Lands in New-Connecticut, laying ſouth of Lake Erie, and weſt of Pennſylvania, having been ſurveyed and divided, the ſubſcriber has for ſale, to actual Settlers only, Lands in the following towns, viz. ——In No. 5. in the 1ſt range, lying on the Pennſylvania line, and within one mile of ſettlements: In No. 4, in the 2d range, adjoining the town in which is the Salt-Spring: In No. 5, in the 6th range, which is near the Great Road laid out and to be cut the enſuing ſeaſon, from the Salt Spring, north, to the Lake. Each of the the above mentioned towns, is within four miles of the boatable waters of the Ohio, and leſs than ſeventy miles from Pittſburgh. The ſubſcriber (with others) propoſes to carry on ſettlements in theſe towns, this ſpring, and will himſelf be upon the lands, in the months of May and June next. In No. 13, in the 1ſt range, which is the North Eaſt corner town in the Tract, is near to Prequiſle, and lies upon the Coneaught Creek; and in No. 8, in the 7th range. A road is alſo laid out from the Eaſt line of the Territory, thro' the two laſt mentioned towns, to the town of Cleveland, at the mouth of the Cayahoga river, and will be opened early the enſuing ſummer. In No. 13, in the 3d, range, which lies upon the Lake, and No. 6, in the 10th range, upon a Creek that empties into the Cayahoga.—Alſo a number of lots lying in the four beſt towns as ſelected by the Surveyors.——That of New Connecticut which is purchas'd of the Indians and ſurveyed, contains about 120 towns, of five miles ſquare; and it is generally acknowledged to be of a better quality, than any tract of land of equal extent in the Nothern States. The ſituation is favorable—It is very well watered, and the waters have been proved to be excellent.—It is leſs than four hundred miles from Connecticut, and there are a number of ſettlements already upon the Land—The title is unqueſtionable, and the price to firſt ſettlers will be low.——The ſubſcriber believes, from the preſent information, that the quality, and certainly the ſituation of his Lands, is as good as that of any part of the Territory. A ſmall proportion only of the purchaſe money will be required at the ſale, and within Six months, and the remainder on a convenient credit; but undoubted ſecurity muſt be given when the Lands are conveyed.

URIEL HOLMES, Jun.

Litchfield, March 15th, 1798.

N. B. The ſubſcriber will be at Pittſburgh ſome time between the 5th and 10th of May next. U. H. jr.

NOTICE of TRIAL at NISI PRIUS COURT the 7th of May, in the caſe of the
Leſſee of James and Alexander Lowry
vs
William Beer The plaintiffs live towards Racoon creek—alſo in the caſe of
Wilſon Hunt
vs
William M'Clure—and
The Leſſee of Thomas R. Kennedy
vs
Hugh Leckey.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Pittſburgh, April 20, 1798.

MESSAGE
Of the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES, *TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS*
APRIL 3, 1798.
WITH THE DOCUMENTS AND DISPATCHES *WHICH ACCOMPANIED IT.*

MESSAGE,

Gentlemen of the Senate and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

IN compliance with the requeſt of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, expreſſed in their reſolution of the ſecond of this month, I tranſmit to both Houſes, thoſe inſtructions to and diſpatches from the Envoys extraordinary of the United States to the French Republic, which were mentioned in my meſſage of the nineteenth of March laſt, omiting only ſome names, and a few expreſſions deſcriptive of the perſons.

I requeſt that they may be conſidered in confidence, until the members of Congreſs are fully poſſeſſed of their contents, and ſhall have had opportunity to deliberate on the conſequences of their publication; after which time I ſubmit them to your wiſdom.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States,
April 3, 1798.

CREDENCE

For Meſſrs. Pinckney, Marſhall and Gerry, Envoys to France.

John Adams, Preſident of the United States of America,

To the Executive Directory of the French Republic.

Citizens Directors,

DESIROUS of terminating all differences between the United States of America and the French Republic, and of reſtoring that harmony and good underſtanding, and that commercial and friendly intercourſe, which from the commencement of their political connection, until lately, have ſo happily ſubſiſted. I have nominated and by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, of the United States have appointed Charles Coteſworth Pinckney, John Marſhall, and Elbridge Gerry, diſtinguiſhed citizens of theſe States, jointly and ſeverally, Envoys Extraordinary & Miniſters Plenipotentiary to the French Republic for the purpoſe of accompliſhing the great objects above mentioned: wherefore I pray you, Citizen Directors, to give full credence to what they and each of them ſhall ſay to you in theſe reſpects, in behalf of the United States, and alſo when they ſhall aſſure you of the ſincerity of our wiſhes for the welfare of the French Republic.

Given under my hand and the great ſeal of the United States of America, at Philadelphia, the thirteenth day of July, in the year 1797, and of the Independence of theſe States the twenty-ſecond.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the Preſident of the United States,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

FULL POWERS

To Meſſrs. Pinckney, Marſhall and Gerry, Envoys, to France.

JOHN ADAMS, Preſident of the United States of America,

To all whom theſe preſents ſhall concern,
—Greeting:

KNOW YE, That for the purpoſe of terminating all differences between the United States of America and the French Republic, and of reſtoring and confirming perfect harmony and good underſtanding, and reeſtabliſhing a commercial and friendly intercourſe between them, and repoſing eſpecial truſt and confidence in the integrity, prudence and abilities of Charles Coteſworth Pinckney, John Marſhall, and Elbridge Gerry, citizens of the ſaid United States, I have nominated, and, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, appointed the ſaid Charles Coteſworth Pinckney, John Marſhall, and Elbridge Gerry, jointly and ſeverally, Envoys Extraordinary and Miniſters Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic, hereby giving and granting to them, and any and each of them, full power and authority, and alſo a general and ſpecial command, for and in the name of the United States to meet and confer with the Miniſters, Commiſſioners or deputies of the French Republic, being furniſhed with the like full powers, whether ſeparately or jointly, and with them to treat, conſult and negociate, of and concerning all claims, and all matters and cauſes of difference, ſubſiſting between the United States and the French Republic, for the purpoſe of ſatisfying and terminating the ſame in a juſt and equitable manner; and alſo of and concerning the general commerce between the United States and France and all other the dominions of the French Republic; and to conclude and ſign a treaty or treaties, convention or conventions, touching the premiſes; tranſmitting the ſame to the Preſident of the United States of America for his final ratification, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate of the United States, if ſuch advice and conſent ſhall be given.

In teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed the ſeal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Philadelphia, the twenty ſecond day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twenty firſt.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the Preſident of the United States,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.
Secretary of State.

Department of State, April 3, 1798.

THE names deſignated by the letters W. X. Y. Z. in the following copies of letters from the envoys of the United States to the French Republic, are, in the originals, written at full length, in cyphers. For the ſame reaſon that ſingle letters are thus taken to deſignate certain perſons named in the letters, other words deſcriptive of them are omitted.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

No. 1.

Paris, October 22d, 1797.

Dear Sir,

All of us having arrived at Paris on the evening of the 4th inſtant, on the next day we verbally and unofficially informed the miniſter of foreign affairs therewith and deſired to know when he would be at leiſure to receive one of our ſecretaries with the official notification: he appointed the next day at 2 o'clock; when Major Rutledge waited on him with the following letter:

Citizen Miniſter,

The United States of America being deſirous of terminating all differences between them and the French Republic, and of reſtoring that harmony and good underſtanding, and that commercial and friendly intercourſe, which from the commencement of their political connection until lately have ſo happily ſubſiſted, the Preſident has nominated, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, has appointed us, the underſigned, jointly and ſeverally envoys extraordinary and Miniſters Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, for the purpoſe of accompliſhing theſe great objects. In purſuance of ſuch nomination and appointment and with ſuch view having come to Paris, we wiſh, Citizen Miniſter, to wait on you at any hour you will be pleaſed to appoint, to preſent the copy of our letters of credence; and whilſt we evince our ſincere and ardent deſire for the ſpeedy reſtoration of friendſhip and harmony between the two Republics, we flatter ourſelves with your concurrence in the accompliſhment of this deſirable event. We requeſt you will accept the aſſurances of our perfect eſteem and conſideration.

Paris, October 6th, in the 22d year of American Independence.

(Signed)

Charles Coteſworth Pinckney,
John Marſhall,
Elbridge Gerry.

To this letter the miniſter gave a verbal anſwer, that he would ſee us the day after to morrow (the 8th) at one o'clock. Accordingly at the hour and the day we waited on the miniſter at his houſe, where his office is held, when, being informed he was not at home, the Secretary-General of the department told Major Rutledge, that the miniſter was obliged to wait on the directory and requeſted we would ſuſpend our viſit till three o'clock. At which hour we called. The miniſter we found was then engaged with the Portugueſe miniſter who retired in about ten minutes, when we were introduced and produced the copy of our letters of credence, which the miniſter peruſed and kept. He informed us, "that the directory had required him to make a report relative to the ſituation of the United States with regard to France, which he was then about, and which would be finiſhed in a few days, when he would let us know what ſteps were to follow." We aſked if cards of hoſpitality were in the mean time neceſſary? He ſaid they were and that they ſhould be delivered to us; and he immediately rung for his ſecretary and directed him to make them out. The converſation was carried on by him in French, and by us in our language.

The next day, cards of hoſpitality was ſent to us and our ſecretaries, in a ſtyle ſuitable to our official character.

On Saturday the 14th, Major Mountflorence informed General Pinckney, that he had a private converſation with Mr. Oſmond, the private and confidential ſecretary of the miniſter of foreign affairs, who told him that the directory were greatly exaſperated at ſome parts of the Preſident's ſpeech, at the opening of the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, and would require an explanation of them from us. The particular parts were not mentioned. In another converſation on the ſame day the ſecretary informed the major, that the miniſter had told him it was probable we ſhould not have a public audience of the Directory till ſuch time as our negociation was finiſhed, that probably perſons might be appointed to treat with us, but they would report to him and he would have the direction of the negociation. The Major did not conceal from Mr. Oſmond his intentions to commuuicate theſe converſations to us.

In the morning of October the eighteenth, Mr. W. . . of the houſe of . . . called on General Pinckney and informed him, that a Mr. X who was in Paris, and whom the General had ſeen . . . . was a gentleman of conſiderable credit and reputation . . . . and that we might place great reliance on him.

In the evening of the ſame day Mr. X called on General Pinckney and after having ſat ſome time . . . . whiſpered him, that he had a meſſage from M. Talleyrand to communicate, when he was at leiſure. General Pinckney immediately withdrew with him into another room—and when they were alone Mr. X ſaid, that he was charged with a buſineſs in which he was a novice; that he had been acquainted with M. Talleyrand . . and that he was ſure he had a great regard for (America) and its citizens; and was very deſirous, that a reconciliation ſhould be brought about with France—that to effectuate that end, he was ready, if it was thought proper to ſuggeſt a plan confidentially, that M. Talleyrand expected would anſwer the purpoſe. General Pinckney ſaid he ſhould be glad to hear it. Mr. X replied that the Directory, and particularly two of the members of it, were exceedingly irritated at ſome paſſages of the Preſident's ſpeech, and deſired that they ſhould be ſoftened—and that this ſtep would be neceſſary previous to our reception—that beſides this a ſum of money was required for the pocket of the Directory and miniſters, which would be at the diſpoſal of M. Talleyrand—and that a loan would alſo be inſiſted on. M. X. ſaid, if we acceeded to theſe meaſures, M. Talleyrand had no doubt that all our differences with France might be accommodated. On enquiry, M. X. could not point out the particular paſſages of the ſpeech that had given offence, nor the quantum of the loan, but mentioned that the doceur for the pocket was twelve hundred thouſand livres, about fifty thouſand pounds ſterling. General Pinckney told him, his colleagues and himſelf from the time of their arrival here had been treated with great ſlight and diſreſpect—that they earneſtly wiſhed for peace and reconciliation with France—and had been entruſted by their country with very great powers to obtain theſe ends, on honourable terms—that with regard to the propoſitions made, he could not even conſider of them before he had communicated them to his colleagues—that after he had done ſo, he ſhould hear from him. After a communication and conſultation had, it was agreed, that General Pinckney ſhould call on M. X. and requeſt him to make his propoſitions to us all; and for fear of miſtakes or miſapprehenſion, that he ſhould be requeſted to reduce the heads into writing. Accordingly, on the morning of the month of October the nineteenth, General Pinckney called on M. X, who conſented to ſee his colleagues in the evening, and to reduce his propoſitions to writing. He ſaid his communications was not immediately with M. Talleyrand, but through another gentleman, in whom M. Talleyrand had great confidence—this proved afterwards to be M. Y.

At ſix o'clock in the evening M. X. came and left with us the firſt ſet of propoſitions; which, tranſlated from the French, are as follows:

"A perſon who poſſeſſes the confidence of the directory, on what relates to affairs of America, convinced of the mutual advantages which would reſult from the re-eſtabliſhment of the good underſtanding between the two nations, propoſes to employ all of his influence to obtain this object. He will aſſiſt the commiſſioners of the United States in all the demands which they may have to make from the government of France, inaſmuch as they may not be contradictory to thoſe which he propoſes himſelf to make, & of which the principal will be communicated confidentially. It is deſired that in the official communications there ſhould be given a ſoftening turn to a part of the Preſident's ſpeech to Congreſs, which has cauſed much irritation. It is feared that in not ſatisfying certain individuals in this reſpect, they may give way to all their reſentment. The nomination of commiſſioners will be conſented to on the ſame footing as they have been named in the treaty with England, to decide on the reclamations which individuals of America may make on the government of France or on French individuals. The payment which, agreeably to the deciſions of the commiſſioners, ſhall fall to the ſhare of the French government, are to be advanced by the American government itſelf. It is deſired that the funds which by this means ſhall enter again into the American trade ſhould be employed in new ſupplies for the French colonies. Engagements of this nature on the part of individuals reclaiming will always haſten, in all probability, the deciſions of the French commiſſioners; and perhaps it may be deſired that this clauſe ſhould make a part of the inſtructions which the government of the United States ſhould give to the commiſſioners they may chooſe. The French government deſires, beſides to obtain a loan from the U. States; ſo that that ſhould not give any jealouſy to the Engliſh government, nor hurt the neutrality of the United States. This loan ſhall be maſked by ſtipulating, that the government of the United States conſents to make the advances for the payment of the debts contracted by the agents of the French government, with the citizens of the United States; and which are already acknowledged, and the payment ordered by the Directory, but without having been yet effectuated.—There ſhould be delivered a note to the amount of theſe debts. Probably this note may be accompanied by oſtenſible pieces which will guarantee to the agents the reſponſibility of the United States in caſe any umbrage ſhould cauſe any enquiry. There ſhall be alſo firſt taken from this loan certain ſums for the purpoſe of making the cuſtomary diſtributions in diplomatic affairs." The perſon of note mentioned in the minute, who had the confidence of the Directory, he ſaid, before us all, was M. Talleyrand. The amount of the loan he could not aſcertain preciſely, but underſtood it would be according to our ability to pay. The ſum which would be conſidered as proper, according to diplomatic uſage, was about twelve hundred thouſand livres. He could not ſtate to us what part of the Preſident's ſpeech were excepted to, but ſaid he would inform us. He agreed to breakfaſt with Mr. Gerry, the morning of the 21ſt, in order to make ſuch explanation as we had then requeſted, or ſhould think proper to requeſt: but on the morning of the 20th, M. X. called and ſaid, that M. Y. the confidential friend of M. Talleyrand, inſtead of communicating with us through M. X. would ſee us himſelf and make the neceſſary explanations. We appointed to meet him the evening of the 20th at ſeven o'clock in General Marſhall's room. At ſeven M. Y. and M. X. entered; and the firſt mentioned gentleman, being introduced to us as the confidential friend of M. Talleyrand, immediately ſtated to us the favorable impreſſions of that gentlemen toward our country, impreſſions which were made by the kindneſs and civilities he had perſonally received in America: that impreſſed by his ſolicitude to repay theſe kindneſſes, he was willing to aid us in the preſent negociation by his good offices with the Directory, who were, he ſaid, extremely irritated againſt the government of the United States, on account of ſome parts of the Preſident's ſpeech, and who had neither acknowledged nor received us, and conſequently have not authorized M Talleyrand to have any communications with us. The miniſter therefore could not ſee us himſelf, but had authorized his friend M. Y. to communicate to us certain propoſitions, and to receive our anſwers to them—and to promiſe on his part, that if we would engage to conſider them as the baſis of the propoſed negociation, he would intercede with the Directory to acknowledge us, and give us a public audience. M. Y. ſtated to us explicitly and repeatedly, that he was clothed with no authority; that he was not a diplomatic character; that he was not . . . . .
he was only the friend of M. Talleyrand and truſted by him; that with regard to himſelf he had - - - - -
. . . .
and that earneſtly wiſhed well to the United States. He then took out of his pocket a French tranſlation of the Preſident's ſpeech, the parts of which objected to by the Directory were marked, agreeably to our requeſt to M. X. and are contained in the exhibit A. Then he made us the ſecond ſet of propoſitions, which were dictated by him and written by M. X. in our preſence, and delivered to us, and which, tranſlated from the French, are as follows:

"There is demanded a formal diſavowal in writing, declaring that the ſpeech of the citizen Preſident Barras did not contain any thing offenſive to the government of the United States, nor any thing which deſerved the epithets contained in the whole paragraph: Secondly reparation is demanded for the article by which it ſhall be declared, that the decree of the Directory there mentioned did not contain any thing contrary to the treaty of 1778, and had none of thoſe fatal conſequences, that the paragraph reproaches to it: Thirdly, it is demanded, that there ſhould be an acknowledgment in writing of the depredations exerciſed on our trade by the Engliſh and French privateers: Fourthly the government of France, faithful to the profeſſion of public faith which it has made not to intermeddle in the internal affairs of foreign governments with which it is at peace, would look upon this paragraph as an attack upon its loyalty, if this was intended by the Preſident. It demands, in conſequence, a formal declaration, that it is not the government of France nor its agents, that this paragraph meant to diſignate: in conſideration of theſe reparations, the French republic is diſpoſed to renew with the United States of America, a treaty which ſhall place them reciprocally in the ſame ſtate they were in 1778. By this new treaty France ſhall be placed with reſpect to the United States, exactly on the ſame footing as they ſtand with England, in virtue of the laſt treaty which has been concluded between them. A ſecret article of this treaty would be a loan to be made by the United States to the French Republic; and once agreed upon the amount of the loan, it would be endeavored to conſult the convenience of the United States with reſpect to the beſt method of preventing its publicity.—On reading the ſpeech M. Y. dilated very much upon the keenneſs of the reſentment it had produced, and expatiated largely on the ſatisfaction, he ſaid, was indiſpenſably neceſſary as a preliminary to negociation.—But, ſaid he, gentlemen, I will not diſguiſe from you, that, this ſatisfaction being made the eſſential part of the treaty remains to be adjuſted: il faut de l'argent—il faut beaucoup d'argent; YOU MUST PAY MONEY, YOU MUST PAY A GREAT DEAL OF MONEY."

He ſpoke much of the force, the honor and the jealous Republican pride of France; and repreſented to us ſtrongly the advantages which we ſhould derive from the neutrality thus to be purchaſed. He ſaid, that the receipt of the money might be ſo diſguiſed as to prevent its being conſidered as a breach of neutrality by England; and thus ſave us from being embroiled with that power.—Concerning the twelve hundred thouſand livres little was ſaid; that being completely underſtood on all ſides, to be required for the officers of government, and therefore needing no further explanation.—Theſe propoſitions, he ſaid, being conſidered as the admitted baſis of the propoſed treaty, M. Talleyrand that, by his influence with the Directory, he could prevail on the government to receive us. We aſked whether we were to conſider it as certain that without a previous ſtipulation to the effect required, we were not to be received. He anſwered, that M. Talleyrand himſelf was not authorized to ſpeak to us the will of the Directory, and conſequently could not authorize him. The converſation till half after nine, when they left us; having engaged to breakfaſt with Mr. Gerry the next morning.

October 21, M. X. came before nine o'clock —M. Y. did not come until ten—he had paſſed the morning with M. Talleyrand. After breakfaſt the ſubject was immediately reſumed. He repreſented to us that we were not yet received; that the Directory were ſo exaſperated againſt the United States, as to have come to a determination to demand from us, previous to our reception, thoſe diſavowals, reparations and explanations, which were ſtated at large laſt evening. He ſaid that M. Talleyrand and himſelf were extremely ſenſible of the pain we muſt feel in complying with this demand; but that the Directory would not diſpenſe with it; that therefore we muſt conſider it as the indiſpenſable preliminary to obtain our reception; unleſs we could find the means to change their determination in this particular; that if we ſatisfied the Directory in theſe particulars, a letter would be written to us to demand the extent of our powers, and to know whether we were authorized to placed them preciſely on the ſame footing with England;—whether, he ſaid, our full powers were really and were ſubſtantially full powers; or, like thoſe of Lord Malmeſbury, only illuſory powers: that, if to this demand our anſwer ſhould be affirmative, then France would conſent that commiſſioners ſhould be appointed to aſcertain the claims of the United States, in like manner as under our treaty with England; but from their juriſdiction muſt be withdrawn thoſe which were condemned for want of a role d'equipage; that being a point on which Merlin, while miniſter of juſtice, had written a treatiſe, and on which the Directory were decided. There would, however be no objection to our complaining of theſe captures in the courſe of the negociation, & if we could convince Merlin by our reaſoning, the miniſter would himſelf be ſatisfied with our ſo doing. We required an explanation of that part of the converſation, in which M. Y. had hinted at our finding means to avert the demand concerning the Preſident's ſpeech —He anſwered, that he was not authorized to ſtate thoſe means, but that we muſt ſearch for them and propoſe them ourſelves. If however we aſked his opinon as a private individual, and would receive it as coming from him, he would ſuggeſt to us the means, he anſwered money; that the directory were jealous of its own honor and of the honor of the nation; that it inſiſted on receiving from us the ſame reſpect with which we had treated the king; that this honor muſt be maintained in the manner before required, unleſs we ſubſtituted the place of thoſe reparations ſomething perhaps more valuable, that was money. He ſaid further, that if we deſired him to point out the ſum which he believed would be ſatisfactory, he would do ſo. We requeſted him to proceed; and he ſaid, that there were thirty-two millions of florins of Dutch inſcriptions, wourth ten ſhilling in the pound which might be aſſigned to us at 20s. in the pound; and he proceeded to ſtate to us the certainty, that after a peace, the Dutch government would repay us the money; ſo that we ſhould ultimately loſe nothing; and the ony operation of the meaſures would be an advance from us to France of thirty-two millions on the credit of the government of Holland. We aſked him whether the fifty thouſand pound ſterling as a doceur to the Directory, muſt be in addition to this ſum. He anſwered in the affirmative. We told him, that on the ſubject of the treaty, we had no heſitation in ſaying that our powers were ample; that on the other points propoſed to us we would retire into another room, and return in a few minutes with our anſwer.

We committed immediately to writing the anſwer we propoſed, in the following words:

"Our powers reſpecting a treaty are ample: but the propoſition of a loan in the form of Dutch inſcriptions, or in any other form, is not within the limits of our inſtructions; upon this point therefore the government muſt be therefore conſulted; one of the American miniſters will, for the purpoſe, forthwith embark for America: provided the Directorie will ſuſpend all further captures on American veſſels, and will ſuſpend proceeding on thoſe already captured, as well where they have been already condemned, as where the deciſions have not yet been rendered; and that where the ſales have been made, but the money not yet received by the captors, it ſhall not be paid until the preliminary queſtions, repoſed in the miniſters of the United States, be diſcuſſed and decided;" which was read as a verbal anſwer; and we told them they might copy it, if they pleaſed. M. Y. refuſed to do ſo: his diſappointment was apparent; he ſaid we treated the money part of the propoſition as if it had proceeded from the Directory; whereas in fact it did not proceed even from the miniſter, but was only a ſuggeſtion from himſelf, as a ſubſtitute to be propoſed by us, in order to avoid the painful acknowledgment that the Directory had determined to demand of us. It was told him that we underſtood that matter perfectly? that we knew the propoſition was in form to be ours; but that it came ſubſtantially from the miniſter. We aſked what had led to our preſent converſation? And General Pinckney then repeated the firſt communication from M. X. (to the whole of which that gentleman aſſented) and we obſerved that thoſe gentlemen had brought no teſtimonials of their ſpeaking any thing from authority; but that relying on the fair characters they bore, we had believed them when they ſaid they were from the miniſter, and had converſed with them in like manner, as if we were converſing with M. Talleyrand himſelf; and that we could not conſider any ſuggeſtion M. Y. had made, as not having been previouſly approved of; but if he did not chuſe to take a memorandum in writing of our anſwer, we had no wiſh that he ſhould do ſo: and further, if he choſe to give the anſwer to his propoſition the form of a propoſition from ourſelves we could only tell him, that we had no other propoſition to make, relative to any advance of money on our part; that America had ſuſtained deep and heavy loſſes by French depredations on our commerce, and that France had alledged ſo [many] complaints againſt the United States, that on thoſe ſubjects we came fully prepared, and were not a little ſurprized to find France unwilling to hear us; and making demands upon us which could never have been ſuſpected by our government, and which had the appearance of our being the aggreſſing party. M. Y. expreſſed himſelf vehemently on the reſentment of France; and complained, that inſtead of us propoſing ſome ſubſtitute for the reparations demanded of us, we were ſtipulating certain conditions to be performed by the Directory itſelf; that he could not take charge of ſuch propoſitions; and that the Directory would perſiſt in its demand of thoſe reparations which he at firſt ſtated. We anſwered, we could not help it: it was for the Directory to determine what courſe its own honor and the intereſts of France required it to purſue: it was for us to guard the intereſts and honor of our country. M. Y. obſerved, that we had taken no notice of the firſt propoſition, which was, to know whether we were ready to make the diſavowal, reparations, and explanations concerning the Preſident's ſpeech. We told him that we ſuppoſed it to be impoſſible, that either he or the miniſter could imagine, that ſuch a propoſition could require an anſwer: that we did not underſtand it as being ſeriouſly expected; but merely introductory to the ſubjects of real conſideration.

He ſpoke of the reſpect which the directory required, and repeated, that it would exact as much as was paid to the ancient kings. We anſwered that America had demonſtrated to the world, and eſpecially to France, a much greater reſpect for her preſent government than for her former monarchy, and that there was no evidence of this diſpoſition which ought to be required, that we were not ready to give. He ſaid that we certainly ſhould not be received; and ſeemed to ſhudder at the conſequences. We told him, that America had made every poſſible effort to remain on friendly terms with France; that ſhe was ſtill making them: that if France would not hear us, but would make war on the United States; nothing remained for us but to regret the unavoidable neceſſity of defending ourſelves.

The ſubject of our powers was again mentioned; and we told him that America was ſolicitous to have no more miſunderſtandings with any republic, but eſpecially with France; that ſhe wiſhed a permanent treaty, and was ſenſible that no treaty could be permanent, which did not comport with the intereſts of the parties; and therefore that he might be aſſured, that our powers were ſuch as authoriſed us to place France on equal ground with England, in any reſpects in which an inequality might be ſuppoſed to exiſt at preſent between them, to the diſadvantage of France. The ſubject of the role d'equipage was alſo mentioned; and what aſſurance could we have, if France inſiſted on the right of adding to the ſtipulations of our treaty, or of altering them by municipal regulations, that any future treaty we could make ſhould be obſerved. M. Y. ſaid he did not aſſert the principle of changing treaties by municipal regulations; but that the directory conſidered its regulation concerning the role d'equipage as comporting with the treaty. We obſerved to him, that none of our veſſels had what the French termed a role d'equipage, and that if we were to ſurrender all the property which had been taken from our citizens in caſes where their veſſels were not furniſhed with ſuch a role, the government would be reſponſible to its citizens for the property ſo ſurrendered; ſince it would be impoſſible to undertake to aſſert, that there was any plauſibility in the allegation, that our treaty required a role d'equipage.

The ſubject of diſavowals, &c. concerning the Preſident's ſpeech was again mentioned; and it was obſerved, that the conſtitution of the United States authoriſed and required our Preſident to communicate his ideas on the affairs of the nation; that, in obedience to the conſtitution he had ſo; that we had no power to conſtrue or invalidate any part of the Preſident's ſpeech; that ſuch an attempt could produce no other effect than to make us ridiculous to the government and to the citizens at large of the United States ; and to produce on the part of the Preſident, an immediate diſavowal and recall of us as his agents—that independent of this, all America was acquainted with the facts ſtated by the Preſident ; and our diſavowing them would not change the public ſentiment concerning them.

We parted with mutual profeſſions of perſonal reſpect, and with full indications, on the part of M. Y. of his expectation, that we ſhould immediately receive the threatened letter.

The nature of the above communication will evince the neceſſity of ſecrecy ; and we have promiſed Meſſrs X. and Y. that their names ſhall in no event be made public.

We have the honour to be with great reſpect and eſteem, your moſt obedient humble ſervants,

C. C. PINCKNEY,
J. MARSHALL,
E. GERRY.

P. S. October 17th, 1797. The definitive articles of peace are ſigned between the French republic and the Emperor : the particulars you will find in the public prints. The Portugueſe miniſter is ordered to quit France, as the treaty of Portugal has not been yet ratified by the Queen. The treaty itſelf is declared by the Directory to be void. Since our arrival at Paris the tribunal of caſſation has rejected Captain Scott's petition complaining of the condemnation of his veſſel by the civil tribunal for the want of a role d'equipage. Mr.—— in behalf of the owners of the American veſſels, who have appealed in the laſt reſort to the tribunal of caſſation, informs, that notwithſtanding all the arguments———made uſe of ———————to put off the hearing of the Roſanna, as a diplomatic caſe, till the iſſue of our negociations is known, that caſe is ſet down for hearing and will come on the 29th or 30th inſt. The ſame———alſo ſays, that it obvious, that the tribunal have received inſtructions from the officers of government to haſten their deciſions and that it was hardly worthwhile to——— ———for all our petitions in caſſation would be rejected. Our advocates—————decline giving their ſentiments on this ſubject—————under an apprehenſion of committing themſelves.

Col. PICKERING,
Sec'ry of the United States.

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Paragraphs of the Preſident's Speech referred to in Letter No. 1. under the title of exhibit A.

I.

With this conduct of the French government it will be proper to take into view the public audience, given to the late miniſter of the United States, on his taking leave of the Executive Directory. The ſpeech of the Preſident diſcloſes ſentiments more alarming than the refuſal of a miniſter, becauſe more dangerous to our independence and union, and at the ſame time, ſtudiouſly marked, with indignities againſt the government of the United States. It evinces a diſpoſition to ſeperate the people from the government, to perſuade them that they have different affections, principles and intereſts from thoſe of their fellow citizens, whom they themſelves have choſen to manage their common concerns, and thus to produce diviſions fatal to our peace. Such attempts ought to be repelled with a deciſion which ſhall convince France and the world, that we are not a degraded people, humiliated under a coloniſed ſenſe of fear, fitted to be the miſerable inſtruments of foreign influence and regardleſs of national honour character and intereſt.

II.

The diplomatic intercourſe between France and the United States being at preſent ſuſpended ; the government has no means of obtaining official information from that country : nevertheleſs, there is reaſon to believe that the Executive Directory paſſed a decree on the 2d of March laſt, contravening in part the treaty of amity and commerce of 1778, injurious to our lawful commerce, and endangering the lives of our citizens. A copy of this decree will be laid before you.

III.

While we are endeavouring to adjuſt our differences with France, by amicable negociation, the progreſs of the war in Europe, the depredations on our commerce, the perſonal injuries to our citizens, and the general complexion of affairs render it my indiſpenſible duty to recommend to your conſideration effectual meaſures of defence.

IV.

It is impoſſible to conceal from ourſelves, or the world what has been before obſerved, that endeavours have been employed to foſter and eſtabliſh a diviſion between the government and the people of the United States. To inveſtigate the cauſes which have encouraged this attempt is not neceſſary. But to repel by decided and united counſels, inſinuations ſo derogatory to the honour, and aggreſſions ſo dangerous to the conſtitution, union and even independence of the nation, is an indiſpenſible duty.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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American Intelligence.

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BALTIMORE, April 9.

Arrived on Saturday ſhip Republican, Captain Simpſon, 46 days from Liſbon—Captain Simpſon brings no papers from which any intelligence can be gathered ; his verbal information is as follows :

That the Spaniſh fleet had been out on a cruiſe from Cadiz, and had all returned without meeting any thing—that Admiral Jervis's fleet had been out in purſuit of them, but had only fallen in with the rear of the Spaniſh fleet, and had captured a ſloop of war and a cutter, the latter of which had arrived in Liſbon—that a packet had arrived in Liſbon, without a mail, containing private diſpatches for Admiral Jervis, the contents had not tranſpired, but it was generally believed it was ſent for the purpoſe of calling home the fleet—that he had when in Liſbon ſeen a letter to a gentleman there, which mentioned the diſturbances in Ireland to have increaſed conſiderably and that two towns had been burned down, the names of which he does not recollect—that the duke of Norfolk, had at a public meeting in London, given a toaſt, which ſo much enraged his majeſty, that he refuſed to ſee him, in conſequence of which, the prince of Wales waited on him, and the reſult was, all the officers under the duke reſigned their commiſſions.

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NEW-YORK, April 10.
By the Britiſh packet Harlequin.
LONDON, February 9.

In the council of five hundred on the 1ſt of February, it was decreed,

1ſt, That henceforth all objects relative to the marine and the army of England ſhall be the great object of the day, and have priority over all others.

2d, That the committee of marine ſhall employ itſelf in preparing an act of navigation, which ſhall ſecure the liberty of commerce and the rights of maritime nations at the period of general peace.

Various rumours are in circulation throughout France, relative to diſputes among the Directory, and new projects of a change in their conſtitution.

It appears that General Angereau has been appointed to the command of the army on the frontiers of Spain, and it is announced as a truſt of great importance.

By our letters from France we are informed that the flag of truce which ſailed with the Pruſſian miniſter, was captured by a French privateer, and the ſeamen put in irons.

February 13.

The unfortunate city of Lyons ſeems doomed to ſuffer new calamities ; by a decree of the Directory, it has been declared in a ſtate of ſiege.

The accounts from Paris and Spain portend important events.

February 14.

The lines of Plymouth have juſt undergone a complete repair ; and ſeveral pieces of heavy ordnance are now planted. There is a guard at each of the two barrier gates, and an additional body of troops ſeems to be looked on as the only thing neceſſary to enſure a complete defence.

The floating batteries for the defence of the harbours of Waterford, Kinſale, Limerick, Galway, Wexford, and other ports in Ireland, have all arrived ſafe at their ſtations. Some of theſe are of 50 guns each, which, with the numerous gun-boats, and the diſpoſition of the military forces on or near the ſea coaſts, leave no reaſon to fear any attempt of an enemy's invaſion.

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PHILADELPHIA, April 11.

This morning arrived the ſhip Phœnix, Capt. Grice, from Amſterdam, which place ſhe left on the 19th of February.

Capt. Grice, we are informed brings diſpatches from our envoys at Paris. Before he left Amſterdam accounts from Paris were received as late as February 12, at which time every proſpect of a negociation with France was at an end.

The French were about paying a fraternal viſit to Hamburg and Amſterdam, for the purpoſe of ſeizing upon Britiſh merchandize and driving the Britiſh merchants from thoſe places—A detachment of French troops were on their march to Hamburg.

A report prevailed at Amſterdam that the King of Pruſſia intended to oppoſe the French in their preſent meaſures, and that their cauſe was much declining among the nations of Europe.

FOR SALE, the following
Tracts of LAND,
In ALLEGHENY COUNTY, viz.

EIGHTEEN adjoining Tracts, ſituate from 11 to 15 miles from Pittſburgh, containing from 200 to 235 acres each ; two ditto 1 mile from the above, containing 224 acres each ; two ditto three quarters of a mile from the laſt mentioned, containing 235 acres each ; two ditto 3 miles from the firſt mentioned Tracts and 18 miles from Pittſburgh, containing 226 acres each—alſo, four adjoining Tracts 26 miles from Pittſburgh, containing 300 acres each.

Theſe Lands are ſituate on the north ſide of the Allegheny river, and were all patented eleven years ago—they are of the firſt rate quality. The terms of ſale will be made known and indiſputable titles given by the ſubſcriber, who will be in Pittſburgh the greater part of the enſuing ſummer.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.
April 26, 1798.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber ſome time in the year 1796, purchaſed from Mr. John Garden, late of Philadelphia, now of Weſtmoreland county, in Pennſylvania, a certain Tract of Land bounded on one ſide by the Youghiogeny river and near to Robb's town, and Simmerall's ferry, to which the executors of Doctor John Morgan, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, have produced to me a prior right ; and whereas in part payment for the ſaid land I gave to the ſaid Garden three judgement bonds, viz. two for 100l. each, and one for 300l. This, therefore, is to give notice, that I ſhall not hold myſelf liable for the payment of the ſaid bonds or either of them, unleſs thereto compelled by a due courſe of law wherefore all perſons are hereby notified not to take any aſſignment thereof.

JOHN LINDSAY.
Weſtmoreland county, Pennſylvania, April 20, 1798.

WHEREAS in purſuance of an act of general aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, an attachment has been granted by me, the ſubſcriber, one of the juſtices of the peace for the county aforeſaid, againſt a certain John Webſter, late of ſaid county, yeoman, upon which attachment the effects and goods of the ſaid John Webſter in the hands of Jacob Hanſon to the amount of forty Dollars, have been attached. This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the ſaid John Webſter to appear on Saturday the 17th of July next, at the houſe of Geo. Williams, in Nobleſburgh, in ſaid county, then and there to diſcover and make proof of their demands, agreeable to the directions of the ſaid act.

GEORGE VALLANDIGHAM.
April 16, 1798.

Whereas my wife Naomi M'Cachren has abſented herſelf from my bed and board without any juſt reaſon, this is therefore to forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

ARCHIBALD M'CACHREN.
April 3, 1798.

Valuable LANDS weſt of the OHIO,
FOR SALE.

FOUR Thouſand Six Hundred acres of Land of the firſt quality, on the Ohio river, in one body, are offered for Sale by the ſubſcriber, attorney in fact for Robert Troup, Eſq, of the city of New York. The above land is well known by the name of the Weege Townſhip, bounds on the river Ohio between ſix and ſeven miles, and on the waters of M'Mahon's creek and the Weege creek, and there is very good mill ſeats in the townſhip. Alſo, for Sale, Eight Thouſand Three Hundred acres of Land, by the ſubſcriber, attorney in fact for William Hill, of the city of New York, merchant, in ſeveral tracts.

No.	T.	R.	
1	6	3	1920 acres, 2 miles from the river Ohio, timbered with ſugar tree, aſh, hickory, oak, &c.
2	6	3	
5	6	3	
2	8	3	1280 acres on the water, of Short creek, timber oak, aſh, hickory, ſugar, maple, poplar, button and white wood.
24	8	3	
12	9	2	1280 acres and three quarters, three quarters of a mile from the Ohio, on the eaſt and weſt line of the ſeven ranges.
18	9	2	
14	2	3	260 acres on the Ohio, nearly all bottom, known by the name of the Buck Hill Bottom.
	3	1	3300 acres in one body on the river Ohio, and on the waters of Will's and Iſland creeks.

The terms for any of the above land will be moderate, particularly to perſons who take a large body. The whole will be ſold in tracts ſo reaſonably ſmall as may accommodate purchaſers. Perſons inclining to purchaſe may receive the neceſſary information by applying to the ſubſcriber at Mr. Thomas Edginton's, lower end of Holliday Cove—when not there at Whelen.

DANIEL M'ELHERAN.
February 5, 1798.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Wedneſday the 9th day of May next, at the court houſe in the borough of Pittſburgh, one HOUSE & LOT No. 398, ſituate in the borough, bounded by Lot No 397 on the N. E. and by the Public Square, ſeized and taken in execution as the property of George M'Gunnegle at the ſuit of John Wilkins, Eſq. and to be ſold by me,

JAMES SEMPLE, *Sheriff.*
April 27, 1798

⁎ Boot and Shoe making carried on by the ſubſcriber, at MECHANICS HALL, on the Bank of the Monongahela, where Gentlemen (of taſte and faſhion) may be well ſerved for ready money only.

HUGH CRAWFORD.
April 27, 1798.

First Public Night.

—

AT THE DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. HAUGHTON reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittſburgh & its vicinity, that his firſt BALL will be on Friday evening next the 4th of May, at his School Room, at Mr. M'Mahon's. Thoſe who pleaſe to honor him with their attendance, will apply for TICKETS of admiſſion at his School Room, or at Mr. Poſtlethwait's. Tickets at One Dollar each, to admit a Lady and Gentleman.

The company of his Pupils Parents will be very agreeable to him, as they will have an opportunity of witneſſing the improvement made by their Children,

Pittſburgh, April 24, 1798.

Sale of Town Lots.

ON Saturday the fifth day of May next, there will be Sold by Public Vendue at the Old Mingo Town above the mouth of Indian Croſs Creek, the LOTS of a New Town laid out on that well known and beautiful ſpot—Its ſituation on the bank of the Ohio and adjoining Croſs Creek, renders it a valuable place for a Town. A Mill is building up Croſs Creek within about one mile of the Town. Credit will be given for great part of the price.

A. ADDISON.
ISAAC CRAIG.
JOSEPH DORSEY.
April 19, 1798.

WAS left with ſubſcriber in Moon townſhip, Allegheny county, in November 1796, by a certain Hugh Mulholm, a Colt ſix months old. This is to give notice, that if he, or ſome perſon for him does not come and pay for his keeping and take him away before the 9th of June next, he will be ſold for the expences which may have accrued.

JEREMIAH BANNON.
April 16, 1798.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

BALTIMORE, April 17.

At a meeting of the citizens at the court houſe this day, General Swan in the chair, reſolutions were unanimouſly entered into, expreſſive of their approbation of the conduct of the executive, in carrying on the negociations with France, and of their determination to ſupport the government in repelling any attempt againſt the liberty and independence of their country. A complete copy of the reſolutions could not be obtained for this day's Gazette.

A ſmall incident occurred at the Circus laſt Saturday evening, which ſhews in a very forcible manner the rapid change of popular opinion. After ſeveral of our own favorite tunes had been played, the Marſeilles Hymn was ſtruck up, but the violent hiſſing and hooting which immediately enſued, quickly ſhewed the muſicians the neceſſity of dropping a tune which has become odious to the ears of independent Americans. The Preſident's March, and Yankee Doodle were then given, and received with unbounded claps of approbation from near one thouſand ſpectators.

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PHILADELPHIA, April 17.

Abſtract of Foreign Intelligence received at New-York, by the Brig Ann and Mary, in 34 days from Cork.

The French troops under General Berthier entered Rome on the 10th February, French troops have entered the territory of Berne—A conſtitution has been ſent to Pays de Vaud from Paris, by citizen Ochs, and adopted. Buonaparte was at Calais—D'Aranjo is to be tried. France has granted permiſſion for 50,000 troops to march through that country to Portugal—Hamburgh has ſubmitted to all the French requiſitions.—The late hour at which the Mail arrived prevents enlarging

A Gentleman in this city has received a letter from Norfolk, dated the 14th inſt. which mentions, that a veſſel in a ſhort paſſage from London, ſeen going into Baltimore, reported, that the American Commiſſioners had left Paris, and were in London.

THE ſubſcribers have juſt received and are now opening in the houſe formerly occupied by J. and R. Brotherton, corner of Fourth and Market ſtreets, a neat and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or country produce

JOSEPH MAHON,
JAMES SHARP.

Pittſburgh, March 14, 1798

David Wallace,

At his Store next door to the corner of Market and Front ſtreets, lately occupied by William Wuſthoff and Co. has juſt received and is now opening for ſale a neat aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

ſuitable to the approaching ſeaſon, amongſt which are,

SUPERFINE and refine broadcloths
Caſſimers and caſſinets
Marſeilles and other fancy waiſtcoating
Velvets, thickſetts and cords
India nankeens and clouded ditto
Seven-eighth and yard wide Iriſh linens and checks
Ladies and gentlemen's ſilk and ſilk and cotton ſtockings
Worſted and cotton ditto
India muſlins
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 book and jaconet muſlin
Tamboured and plain ditto
Bandano and other ſilk handkerchiefs
Gentlemen's wrought muſlin ditto
Linen and muſlin pocket ditto
Cottons, calicoes and chintzes, a great variety
Ribbons, ſilk, twiſt, thread, &c. &c.

Alſo, an aſſortment of Glaſs and Queens Ware—all of which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh.

Pittſburgh, March 2, 1798.

NOTICE to all thoſe indebted to the ſubſcriber that unleſs they come forward and pay off their accounts in ten days from this date, I will take the ſpeedieſt way of recovery without reſpect to perſons.

JACOB BELTZHOOVER.

March 30, 1798.

FURRS, for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received a quantity of Furrs, viz. Beaver, Racoon and Wild Cat, which he will ſell reaſonable for caſh. He has alſo for ſale a quantity of beſt Seneca Oil.

ADAM FUNK.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1797.

Clapboard and Shingle Nails

FOR SALE,
Wholeſale and Retail, by
ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Greenſburgh, Dec. 13, 1797.

AUCTION.

WILL be offered for ſale by Public Auction, on the 10th of May next, in Pittſburgh, that valuable and commodious STONE HOUSE and LOT, ſituate in Second ſtreet, adjoining Gen. Gibſon, the property of John Holker, Eſq. The Houſe is well calculated for public buſineſs in any department. One half of the purchaſe money will be required at the time of ſale, the payment of the balance made eaſy for the purchaſer. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given.

STEEL SEMPLE,
for John Holker, Eſq.

Pittſburgh, January 24, 1798.

The Famous Horſe

DRAGON,

WILL cover mares the enſuing at the ſubſcribers ſtable in Pitt townſhip, at the low rate of Three Dollars and One Buſhel of Oats the ſeaſon, the oats to be brought with the mare at her firſt coming. Grain will be taken in payment at the market price, if delivered by the firſt day of October next. Dragon is a beautiful bright bay, 16 hands high, riſing 7 years old, fit for either ſaddle or geers, he is of the Cheſter ball breed. Due attendance will be given by

DAVID IRWIN.

March 13, 1798.

N. B The above horſe was advertiſed to ſtand on the Coal Hill by Melcher Beltzhoover

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TAKEN up adrift on the upper end of Hamilton's Iſland, among a parcel of drift wood, early laſt winter, a ſmall FLAT. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in one month from this date, or ſhe will be ſold.

JOHN BARNS.

Hamilton's Iſland, April 16, 1798.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 8th inſtant, an apprentice boy named WILLIAM MEEK, about 16 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, pretty well proportioned in his make, of a dark complexion, features tolerably good, dark hair which he commonly wears queued, is very talkative and fond of company, had on and took with him a new fur hat of a cinnamon or brown coular, a ſailors jacket and overalls of nankeen, nearly new, a ſnuff coloured broad clothcoat, one ſhirt, one pair homeſpun cottontrowſers ſtriped blue and white, one pairyarn ſtockings, one pair of coarſe ſhoes.

Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and ſecures him in any jail ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges by applying to Mr. John Irwin, in Pittſburgh, or directing any jailor to whom ſaid boy may be delivered to exact ſaid reward and charges on delivering ſaid boy to his maſter.

JAMES BROWN.

Big Spring, Cumberland county,
April, 2, 1798. 6t.

William Davis,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS removed his Shop to Market ſtreet, where he carries on the above buſineſs as uſual. He returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to ſolicit a continuance of their favours—He has on hand an excellent aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable Boots and Shoes of the beſt quality, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. Gentlemen can be furniſhed with the beſt materials, and have them made up and finiſhed in the moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice, He will thankfully receive any orders and pay a prompt attention to them,

⁂ Wanted three Journeymen to the above buſineſs, to whom the higheſt wages and beſt employment will be given.

Pittſburgh, March 15, 1797.

To be ſold at Private Sale.

A TWO Story Brick Houſe and Black ſmith ſhop, completely finiſhed, together with a ſhare in a well, and lot of ground, fronting the public ſquare in the borough of Pittſburgh. Reaſonable credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money. Apply on the premiſes to

GEORGE M'GUNNEGLE.

November 14, 1797.

General Caution.

WHEREAS, we the ſubſcribers late of Fayette County, having given to a certain WILLIAM WELSH, of Allegheny county, the following notes, viz one for 50 dollars, to be paid in Caſtings and Iron againſt the 11th May 1798, another for a 100 dollars, to be paid on Chriſtmas following; another for 50 dollars in Potmettle and Iron, payable againſt the 11th of May next; another for 50 dollars caſh againſt Chriſtmas following; alſo another for 100 Dollars caſh, payable Chriſtmas, 1799. As the ſubſcribers are ſenſible the notes are taken by fraud, intend not to pay them until compeled by law.

JOHN & JAMES CARMICLE.

April, 12 1798.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable patented Tract of Land, ſituate at the mouth of Pine creek, and extending along the eaſtern bank of the Allegheny river nearly one mile, containing 540 acres, with allowance. This tract affords ſome good meadow ground, and excellent upland. There is a choice mill ſeat upon the creek, and abundance of ſaw timber, eſpecially white pine, very convenient. For terms enquire of STEEL SEMPLE, Eſq. Pittſburgh.

January 23, 1798.

WHEREAS the property of William and James Tate has been lately ſeized by virtue of an attachment iſſued by me at the ſuit of John Walker. Therefore, notice is hereby given to their creditors, that they appear at my houſe in Elizabeth townſhip, Allegheny county, on the 30th of this inſtant, then and there to exhibit and make proof of their demands againſt them as the law directs.

HENRY WESTBAY.

April 9, 1798.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber either by bond, note or book account, are deſired to make payment by the firſt day of May next, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery. I hope no perſon will allow himſelf any longer indulgence, as this notice originates from my preſſing neceſſity.

STERLING JOHNSTON.

M'Kee's Fort, April 17, 1798.

THE COLT A

RISING three years old, will cove, twenty mares only, the enſuing ſeaſon at MORGANZA, Forks of Chartiers, Waſhington county, Pennſylvania, at Twenty Dollars each, and 3/9 per week paſturage.

Next ſummer A will be ſent back to Proſpect in New Jerſey, where he was bred; and where his pedigree is well known.

The firſt applicants in perſon, or by poſt, to the Canonſburgh poſt office, or otherwiſe addreſſed to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the preference.

A is of the firſt race blood in England; a ſilver bay, with black mane, tail, legs, and hoofs, and beautiful blaze—He is 15 hands high and upwards, and his figure and action perfect. His pedigree duly authenticated, ſhall be given to thoſe who ſend mares to him, and certificates of his having covered them.

GEORGE MORGAN.

Morganza, February 5, 1798.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has purchaſed of General Waſhington his Land on the Great Kenhawa, viz. 23216 acres, which he is willing to ſell or leaſe ſo as to make it advantageous to the buyer or leaſer. The land needs no recommendation, as the quality is ſuppoſed to be equal to any in the United States. The terms of ſale or leaſe will be made known by applying at Kenhawa Court Houſe or Point Pleaſant, where myſelf or agent will attend.

JAMES WELCH.

February 15, 1788.

Giffin and Thorn,

CABINET MAKERS,

MOST reſpectfully informs their cuſtomers and the public in general, that they carry on the above Buſineſs in its various branches, and in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, in the ſhop formerly occupied by Robert Giffin, in Wood ſtreet. between Fourth and Fifth Streets,

They flatter themſelves, as they have now on hand a large aſſortment of imported wood, and of the fineſt colours, that they will pleaſe thoſe who favour them with their cuſtom. Country produce will be taken in payment.

Pittſburgh, February 8, 1798.

FOR SALE.

ONE hundred and fifty lots of an excellent quality in the new Town of NEW-CASTLE, laid out on Shenango, at the mouth of Great Neſhanock; the ſituation is agreeable and healthy, and well calculated for a Town; the Shenango is navigable to within 25 miles of the lake, and is expected goods can be had at this place from the lake much cheaper than from Philadelphia, it is expected a new county will ſhortly be laid off between Allegheny county and the ſtate line, of which this place will be the center. The roads from Pittsburgh to Caſkuſka & from Georgetown to Meadville interſects at this place—From the fertility of the ſoil the conveniency of water carriage, and its centricity for public buſineſs, this place muſt certainly become a place of conſiderable trade it is expected a Grist and Saw mill, will be ready to go by the fall, on the ſame Tract Tickets may be had at ſix dollars each, of John Wilkins, Eſq Mr. Alexr M'Laughlin and Wm. Steel merchants, in Pittſburgh; Thos. Stokeley, Eſq. Waſhington, & Mr. Truby, Greensburgh—the drawing to commence 12th June next. An indiſputable title will be given for ſaid lots by

WILIAM ELLIOT.
JOHN C. STEWART.

Neſhanock, April 10 1798.

Boot, Shoe and Sandal Manufactory, carried on by James Wills

IN Market ſtreet next door to John Reed's tavern, ſign of the Cumberland waggon, where he makes and ſells wholeſale & retail fair and black top boots, bootes do. fine & coarſe, Ladies and Gentlemen's ſhoes, alſo different kinds of Morocco ſandles and ſlippers all of which he means to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh or country produce.

Pittſburgh, APRIL 10 1798.

N. B. Wanted ſix or more Journeymen ſkilled in the above craft, to whom the higheſt wages and beſt ſeat of work will be given of any extant.

BY virtue of ſundry executions to me d rected, will be expoſed to ſale by Publi Vendue at my houſe, near the market, i the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Monday th 30th inſt. a valuable and general aſſortme of Patent and other Medicines, ſundry book on Anotomy, Phyſic, Surgery, Hiſto Novels, Pamphlets and Blank Books, al Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. Taken in execution as the property of Doctor Richa Murray, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM GRAY, Conſtable.

April 16, 1798.

A Young Lad,

OF about 14 or 16 years of age, is wanted by the ſubſcriber, as an apprentice t the Cooper Trade.

JOHN SMUR.

Pittſburgh, April 18, 1798.

Half a Dollar Reward.

FOR apprehending Samuel Rollins an indented ſervant, who ran away from hi maſter on the 6th inſt.—He is about nineteen years of age, of a fair complexion, a is of a ſmall ſtature for his age.—Whoeve will deliver him to the ſubſcriber, at his dwelling in Verſailes townſhip Allegheny county, ſhall receive the above reward only.

ANTHONY ROLLINS.

April 11, 1798.

Treaſury Department,

MARCH 19, 1798.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the expiration of the 15th day of July next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the 1ſt day of October, 1798, to the 30th day of September, 1799, both days incluſive, at the places and within the diſtrict hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oſewago, at Niagara, at Preſqu'Iſle, ate Michilimackinac, at Fort Franklin, at Pittſburgh, at Le Bœuf, at Cincinnati, at Grenville, at Picque Town and Lormie's St ore, at Fort Wayne, at Fort Defiance, at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami river to Lake Erie, at Fort Knox and Ouatanon on the River Wabaſh, at Maſſac, at any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the River Miſſiſippi above the mouth of the River Ohio, and upon the Illinois River, at any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the River Miſſiſippi below the mouth of the River Ohio to the Southern boundary of the State of Kentucky, & within the ſaid State, at Knoxville, Tellino Block Houſe, and at all other poſts in the State of Tenneſſee, at at any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the River Miſſiſippi, below the Southern boundary of the State of Tenneſſee, to the Southern boundary of the United States.

If ſupplies ſhall be required for any poſts or places not mentioned in this notice, all ſuch ſupplies ſhall be furniſhed at prices proportioned to thoſe at the poſts before recited, as may be agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour
One pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork or bacon
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſkey,
One quart of ſalt two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of ſoap one pound of candles. } per hundred rations.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times during ſaid term, be ſufficient for the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſewago, for the term of ſix months in advance; and at each of the other poſts, for term of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame be required. It is to be underſtood, that the contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops at each poſt, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed.

The priviledge is reſerved to the United States of requiring that none of the ſuplies which may be furniſhed under the propoſed contract, ſhall be uſed, until the ſupplies which have or may be furniſhed under the contract now in force have been conſumed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
SECRETARY of the TREASURY.

Philadelphia, March 27, '98.

TO BE RENTED,

For one or more years, and poſſeſſion given immediately,

TWO convenient HOUSES in M'Kees Port, each having a good kitchen, cellar, garden and ſtable, one on the Diamond, the other known by the ſign of the Croſs Keys. For terms apply to ANDREW IRWIN, living at John Finley's, Eſq.

April 3, 1798.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, April 28, 1798.

INSTRUCTIONS.

TO
CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, JOHN MARSHALL, and ELBRIDGE GERRY,
ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY
AND
MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY
TO THE
FRENCH REPUBLIC.

[Referred to in the Meſſage of the Preſident of the United States of the 3d inſt.]

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

JULY 15, 1797.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is known to you, that the people of the United States of America entertained a warm and ſincere attachment for the people of France, ever ſince their arms were united in the war with Great Britain, which ended in the full and formal acknowlecgement of the Independence of theſe ſtates. It is known to you that this affection was ardent, when the French determined to reform their government and eſtabliſh it on the baſis of liberty; that liberty in which the people of the United States were born, and which in the concluſion of the war above mentioned was finally and firmly ſecured. It is known to you, that this affection roſe to enthuſiaſm, when the war was kindled between France and the powers of Europe, which were combined againſt her for the avowed purpoſe of reſtoring the monarchy; and every where vows were heard for the ſucceſs of the French arms. Yet during this period France expreſſed no wiſh that the United States ſhould depart from their neutrality. And while no duty required us to enter into the war, and our beſt intereſts urged us to remain at peace, the government determined to take a neutral ſtation: which being taken, the duties of an impartial neutrality became indiſpenſably binding. Hence the government early proclaimed to our citizens the nature of thoſe duties and the conſequences of their violation.

The miniſter of France, Mr. Genet, who arrived about this time, by his public declaration, confirmed the idea that France did not deſire us to quit the ground we had taken. His meaſures, however, were calculated to deſtroy our neutrality and to draw us into the war.

The principles of the proclamation of neutrality, founded on the law of nations, which is the law of the land, were afterwards recogniſed by the national legiſlature, and the obſervance of them enforced by ſpecific penalties, in the act of Congreſs paſſed the 5th of June 1794. By theſe principles and laws the acts of the Executive, and the deciſions of the courts of the United States, were regulated.

A government thus fair and upright in its principles, and impartial in its conduct, might have confidently hoped to be ſecure againſt formal official cenſure: but the United States have not been ſo fortunate. The acts of their government, in its various branches, tho' pure in principle, and impartial in operation, and conformable to their indiſpenſable rights of ſovereignty, have been aſſigned as the cauſe of the offenſive and injurious meaſures of the French republic. For proofs of the former, all the acts of government may be vouched; while the aſperſions ſo freely uttered by the French miniſters, the refuſal to hear the miniſter of the United States, ſpecially charged to enter on amicable diſcuſſions on all the topics of complaint, the decrees of the Executive Directory and of their agents, the depredations on our commeree, and the violences againſt the perſons of our citizens are evidences of the latter. Theſe injuries and depredations will conſtitute an important ſubject of your diſcuſſions with the government of the French republic; and for all theſe wrongs you will ſeek redreſs.

In reſpect to the depredations on our commerce, the principal objects will be, to agree on equitable mode of examining and deciding the claims of our citizens, and the manner and periods of making them compenſation. As to the firſt, the ſeventh article of the Britiſh and the twenty-firſt of the Spaniſh treaty preſent approved precedents to be adopted with France. The propoſed mode of adjuſting thoſe claims by commiſſioners appointed on each ſide, is ſo perfectly fair we cannot imagine that it will be refuſed. But when the claims are adjuſted, if payment in ſpecie cannot be obtained, it may be found neceſſary to agree, in behalf of our citizens, that they ſhall accept public ſecurities payable with intereſt at ſuch periods as the ſtate of the French finances ſhall render practicable. Theſe periods you will endeavour as far as poſſible to ſhorten.

Not only the recent depredations under cover of the decrees of the Directory of the ſecond of July, 1796, and the ſecond of March, 1797, or under the decrees of their agents, or the illegal ſentences of their tribunals, but all prior ones not already ſatisfactorily adjuſted, ſhould be put in this equitable train of ſettlement. To cancel many or all of the laſt mentioned claims might be the effect of the decree of the Executive Directory of the 2d of March laſt, reviving the decree of the 9th of May 1793: but this beidg an ex poſt facto regulation, as well as a violatiou of the treaty between the United States and France cannot be obligatory on the former. Indeed the greater[*] part, probably all the captures and confiſcations in queſtion, have been committed in direct violation of that treaty and of the law of nations. But the injuries ariſing from the capture of enemies property in veſſels of the United States may not be very extenſive; and if for ſuch captured property the French government will, agreeably to the law of nations, pay the freight and reaſonable demurrage, we ſhall not on this account, any farther contend. But of ſhip timber and naval ſtores taken and confiſcated by the French, they ought to pay the full value; becauſe our citizens continued their traffic in thoſe articles under the faith of the treaty with France. On theſe two points we ought to expect that the French government will not refuſe to do us juſtice: and the more becauſe it has not, at any period of the war, expreſſed its deſire that the commercial treaty ſhould in theſe reſpects be altered.

Beſides the claims of our citizens for depredations on their property, there are many ariſing from the expreſs contracts made with the French government or its agents, or founded on the ſeizure of their property, in French ports. Other claims have ariſen from the long detention of a multitude of our veſſels in the ports of France. The wrong hereby done to our citizens was acknowledged by the French government, and in ſome, perhaps in moſt of the caſes, ſmall payments towards indemnifications have been made: the reſidue ſtill remains to be claimed.

All theſe juſt demands of our citizens will merit your attention. The beſt poſſible means of compenſation muſt be attempted. Theſe will depend on what you ſhall diſcover to be practicable in relation to the French finances. But an exception muſt be made in reſpect to debts due to our citizens by the contracts of the French government and its agents, if they are comprehended in any ſtipulation; and an option reſerved to them, jointly or individually, either to accept the means of payment which you ſhall ſtipulate or reſort to the French government, directly for the fulfillment of its contracts.

Although the reparation for loſſes ſuſtained by the citizens of the United States, in conſequence of irregular or illegal captures or condemnations, or forcible ſeizures or detentions, is of very high importance, and is to be preſſed with the greateſt earneſtneſs, yet it is not to be inſiſted on as an indiſpenſible condition of the propoſed treaty. You are not, however, to renounce theſe claims of our citizens, nor to ſtipulate that they be aſſumed by the United States as a loan to the French government.

In reſpect to the alterations of the commercial treaty with France, in the two caſes which have been principal ſubjects of complaint on her part, viz. enemies property in neutral ſhips, and the articles contraband of war; although France can have no right to claim the annulling of ſtipulations at the moment when by both parties they were originally intended to operate; yet if the French government preſs for alterations, the Preſident has no difficulty in ſubſtituting the principles of the law of nations as ſtated in the 17th and 18th articles of our commercial treaty with Great-Britain, to thoſe of the 23d and 24th articles of our commercial treaty with France: and in reſpect to proviſions, and other arcicles not uſually deemed contraband, you are to agree only on a temporary compromiſe, like that in the 18th article of the Britiſh treaty, and of the ſame duration.—— If, however, in order to ſatisfy France now ſhe is at war, we change the two important articles before mentioned, then the 14th article of the French treaty, which ſubjects the property of the neutral nation found on board enemies ſhips to capture and condemnation, muſt of courſe be aboliſhed.

We have witneſſed ſo many erroneous conſtructions of the treaty with France, even in its plaineſt parts, it will be neceſſary to examine every article critically, for the purpoſe of preventing, as far as human wiſdom can prevent, all future interpretations. The kind of documents neceſſary for the protection of the neutral veſſels, ſhould be enumerated and minutely deſcribed; the caſes in which a ſea-letter ſhould be required may be ſpecified; the want of a ſea-letter ſhould not of itſelf be a cauſe of confiſcation where other reaſonable proof of property is produced; and where ſuch proof is furniſhed, the want of a ſea-letter ſhould go no further than to ſave the captor from damages for detaining and bringing in the neutral veſſel. The proportion of the veſſel's crew, which may be foreigners ſhould be agreed on. Perhaps it will be expedient to introduce divers other regulations conformably to the marine laws of France. Whenever theſe are to operate on the commerce of the United States, our ſafety requires, that as far as poſſible they may be fixed by treaty. And it will be deſirable to ſtipulate againſt any ex poſt facto laws or regulation under any pretence whatever.

Great Britain has often claimed a right and practiſed upon it, to prohibit neutral nations carrying on a commerce with her enemies which had not been allowed in time of peace. On this head it will be deſirable to come to an explicit underſtanding with France: and, if poſſible, to obviate the claim by an expreſs ſtipulation.

Such extenſive depredations have been committed on the commerce of neutrals, and eſpecially of the United States, by the citizens of France, under pretence that her enemies (particularly Great Britain) have done the ſame things, it will be deſirable to have it explicitly ſtipulated, that the conduct of an enemy towards the neutral power ſhall not authoriſe or excuſe the other belligerent power in any departure from the law of nations or the ſtipulations of the treaty: eſpecially that the veſſels of the neutral nation ſhall never be captured or detained, or their property confiſcated or injured, becauſe to or from an enemy's port, except the caſe of a blockaded port, the entering into which may be prevented according to the known rule of the law nations. And it may be expedient to deſire a blockaded place or port to be one actually inveſted by land or naval forces, or both, and that no declaration of a blockade ſhall have any effect without ſuch actual inveſtment. And no commercial right whatever ſhall be abandoned which is ſecured to neutral powers by the European law of nations.

The foregoing articles being thoſe which the French government has made the oſtenſible grounds of its principal complaints, they have naturally been firſt brought into view. But the propoſed alterations and arrangements ſuggeſt the propriety of reviſing all our treaties with France. In ſuch reviſion, the firſt object that will attract your attention is the reciprocal guarantee in the eleventh article of the treaty of alliance. This guarantee we are willing to renounce. The guarantee by France of the liberty, ſovereignty, and independence of the United States will add nothing to our ſecurity, while, on the contrary, our guarantee of the poſſeſſions of France in America will perpetually expoſe us to the riſque and expence of war, or to diſputes and queſtions concerning our national faith.

When Mr. Genet was ſent as the miniſter of the French Republic to the United States, its ſituation was embarraſſed, and the ſucceſs of its meaſures problematical. In ſuch circumſtances it was natural that France ſhould turn her eye to the mutual guarantee: and accordingly it was required, in Mr. Genet's inſtructions, to be "an eſſential clauſe in the new treaty," which he was to propoſe: and on the ground "that it nearly concerned the peace and proſperity of the French nation, that a people whoſe reſources increaſe beyond all calculation, and whom nature had placed ſo near their rich colonies, ſhould become intereſted by their own engagements in the preſervation of thoſe iſlands." But at this time, France, powerful by her victories, and ſecure in her triumphs, may leſs regard the reciprocal guaranty with the United States, and be willing to relinquiſh it. As a ſubſtitute for the reciprocal guaranty may be propoſed a mutual renunciation of the ſame territories and poſſeſſion, that were ſubjects of the guaranty and renunciation in the ſixth and eleventh articles of the treaty of alliance. Such a renunciation on our part would obviate the reaſon aſſigned in the inſtruction to Mr. Genet before cited, of future danger from the rapidly growing power of the United States. But if France inſiſts on the mutual guaranty it will be neceſſary to aim at ſome modification of it.

The exiſting engagement is of that kind which, by writers on the law of nations, is called a general guaranty; of courſe the CASUS FOEDERIS can never occur except in a defenſive war. The nature of this obligation is underſtood to be, that when a war really and truly defenſive exiſts, the engaging nation is bound to furniſh an effectual and adequate defence in co-operation with the power attacked: whence it follows that the nation may be required, in ſome circumſtances, to bring its whole force. The nature and extent of the ſuccours demandable not being aſcertained, engagements of this kind are dangerous on account of their uncertainty: there is always hazard of doing too much or too little, and of courſe of being involved in involuntary ruptures.

Specific ſuccours have the advantage of certainty and are leſs liable to occaſion war. On the other hand, a general guaranty allows a latitude for the exerciſe of judgment and diſcretion.

On the part of the United States, inſtead of troops or ſhips of war, it will be convenient to ſtipulate for a moderate ſum of money or quantity of proviſions, at the option of France: the proviſions to be delivered at our own ports, in any future defenſive wars. The ſum of money or its value in proviſions, ought not to exceed two hundred thouſand dollars a year, during any ſuch wars. The reciprocal ſtipulation on the part of France may be to furniſh annually the like ſum of money or an equivalent in military ſtores and clothing for troops, at the option of the United States to be delivered in the ports of France.

Particular caution, however, muſt be uſed in diſcuſſing this ſubject, not to admit any claims on the ground of the guaranty in relation to the exiſting war; as we do not allow that the CASUS FOEDERIS applies to it. And if the war ſhould continue after your arrival in France, and the queſtion of the guaranty ſhould not be mentioned on her part, you may yourſelves be ſilent on the ſubject, if you deem it moſt prudent.

It will be proper here to notice ſuch articles of the treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and France as have been differently conſtrued by the two governments, or which it may be expedient to amend or explain.

Article 2. The aſſent of the United States, in their treaty with Great-Britain, to the doctrine of the law of nations reſpecting enemies property in neutral ſhips and ſhip timber, and naval ſtores, and in ſome caſes proviſions, as contraband of war, the French government has choſen to conſider as a voluntary grant of favours, in reſpect to commerce and navigation, to Great-Britain, and that conſequently the ſame favours have become common to France. This conſtruction is ſo foreign from our ideas of the meaning and deſign of this article, it ſhews the neceſſity of reviewing all the articles, and however clear they may appear, of attempting to obviate future miſconſtructions by declaratory explanations or a change of terms.

Article 5. France has repeatedly contended, that the impoſition of fifty per cents per ton on French veſſels arriving within the United States, is contrary to the 5th article of the treaty. The arguments in ſupport of this pretenſion are unknown; but it is preſumed to be unfounded. The reciprocal right of laying "duties or impoſts of what nature ſoever," equal to thoſe impoſed on the moſt favoured nations, and without any other reſtrictions, ſeems to be clearly ſettled by the third and fourth articles. The fifth article appears to have been intended merely to define or qualify the rights of American veſſels in France. It is however deſirable that the queſtion be underſtood and all doubts concerning it removed. But the introduction of a principle of diſcrimination between the veſſels of different foreign nations and in derogation of the powers of Congreſs to raiſe revenue by uniform duties on any objects whatever, cannot be hazarded. The naturalization of French veſſels will of courſe be conſidered as inadmiſſible.

Article 8. The ſtipulation of doing us good offices to ſecure peace to the United States with the Barbary powers, has never yet procured us any advantage. If therefore the French government lays any ſtreſs on this ſtipulation, as authoriſing a claim for ſome other engagement from us in favour of France, it may be abandoned; and eſpecially if its abrogation can be applied as a ſet off againſt ſome exiſting French claim.

Article 14. If the alterations already propoſed are made in the 23d and 24th articles, then this 14th article, as before obſerved, muſt be aboliſhed.

Article 17. The conſtruction put on this article by the government of the United States is conceived to be reaſonable and juſt, and is therefore to be inſiſted on. The tribunals of the reſpective countries will conſequently be juſtified in taking cognizance of all captures made within their reſpective juriſdictions; or by illegal privateers; and thoſe of one country will be deemed illegal which are fitted out in the country of the other remaining neutral: ſeeing to permit ſuch arming would violate the neutral duties of the latter.

It will be expedient to fix explicitly the reception to be given to public ſhips of war of all nations. The French Miniſters has demanded, that the public ſhips of the enemies of France, which at any time, and in any part of the world, had made prize of French veſſels, ſhould be excluded from the ports of the United States: although they brought in no prize with them. In oppoſition to this demand, we have contended that they were to be excluded only when they came in with French prizes. And the kind of aſylum to be afforded in all other circumſtances is deſcribed in Mr. Jefferſon's letter to Mr. Hammond, dated the 9th September, 1793, in the following words: "Thus then, the public "ſhips of war of both nations [Engliſh and "French] enjoy a perfect equality in our "ports; 1ſt, in caſes of urgent neceſſity; "2d, in caſes of comfort or convenience; and "3d, in the time they chooſe to continue." And ſuch ſhelter and accommodations are due to the public ſhips of all nations on the principle of hoſpitality among friendly nations.

It will alſo be expedient explicitly to declare that the right of aſylum ſtipulated for the armed veſſels of France and their prizes, gives no right to make ſale of thoſe prizes.

But when prize ſhips are ſo diſabled as to be incapable of putting to ſea again, until refitted, and when they are utterly diſabled; ſome proviſion is neceſſary relative to their cargoes. But caſes occurred laſt year. The government permitted, though with heſitation and caution, the cargoes to be unloaded, one of the veſſels to be repaired, and part of the prize goods ſold, to pay for the repairs, and the cargo of the veſſel that was found unfit ever to go to ſea again, was allowed to be exported as prize goods, even in neutral bottoms. The doubts on theſe occaſions aroſe from the 24th article of the Britiſh treaty, forbidding the ſale of the prizes of privateers, or exchanging of the ſame in any manner whatever. But as French prizes were entitled to an aſylum in our ports, it was conceived to be a reaſonable conſtruction of it to allow of ſuch proceedings as thoſe above mentioned, to prevent the total loſs of veſſels and cargoes. The 25th article of the Britiſh treaty demands attention; as it therein ſtipulated, that no future treaty ſhall be made that ſhall be inconſiſtent with that or the 23th article. Another doubt aroſe, whether the Britiſh treaty did not in good faith, require the prohibition of the ſale of prizes made by the national ſhips of France, as well as of thoſe made by her privateers; eſpecially ſeeing our treaty with France gave her no right to ſell any prizes whatever: but upon the whole it was conceived that the United tates having before allowed the ſale of ſuch izes, and the prohibition in the 24th article the treaty being diſtinctly pointed againſt the ſale of the prizes of privateers, it was thought proper to permit the former practice to continue until the Executive ſhould make and publiſh a prohibition of the ſales ail prizes, or that Congreſs ſhould paſs a prohibitory law.

Article 22d. If in new modelling the treaty with France, the total prohibition of the ſale of prizes in the ports of the party remaining neutral ſhould not be agreed on, at leaſt the right of each power to make at its pleaſure ſuch prohibition, whether they are prizes of National ſhips or privateers, ſhould be acknowledged, for the reaſon more than once ſuggeſted—to prevent a repetition of claims upon unfounded conſtructions; ſuch as under the preſent article, that a prohibition to an enemy of either party is a grant to the other of the thing forbidden.

Article 23d and 24th. Theſe have been already conſidered, and the alterations propoſed have been mentioned.

There have been ſo many unjuſt cauſes and pretences aſſigned for capturing and confiſcating American veſſels, it may be impoſſible to guard againſt a repetition of them in any treaty which can be deviſed. To ſtate the cauſes and pretences that have been already advanced by the Government of France, its agent and tribunals, as the grounds of the capture and condemnation of American veſſels and cargoes, would doubtleſs give pain to any man of ingenious mind who ſhould be employed on the part of France to negociate another treaty, or a modification of the treaties which exiſts. It is not deſired therefore to go farther into detail on theſe matters than ſhall be neceſſary to guard by explicit ſtipulations, againſt future miſconſtructions and the miſchiefs they will naturally produce.

Under pretence that certain ports were ſurrendered to the Engliſh by the treachery of the French and Dutch inhabitants, Victor Hugues and Lebas, the ſpecial agents of the Executive Directory at Guadaloupe have declared that all neutral veſſels bound to or from ſuch ports ſhall be good prize.

Under pretence that the Britiſh were taking all neutral veſſels bound to or from French ports, the French at St. Domingo (Santhonax and others) decreed that all American veſſels bound to or from Engliſh ports ſhould be captured veſſels to be good prize. The French conſuls in Spain have gone on the ſame ground condemned a number of American veſſels merely becauſe they were deſtined to or coming from an Engliſh port.

Under the pretence, that the ſea-letters or paſſports preſcribed by the commercial treaty for the mutual advantage of the merchants and navigators of the two nations, to ſave their veſſels from detention and other vexations, when met with at ſea, by preſenting ſo clear a proof of the property, are an indiſpenſible document to be found on board, the French confiſcate American veſſels deſtitute of them, even when they acknowledge the property to be American.

Becauſe horſes and their military furniture, when diſtined to any enemy's port, are by the 24th article of the commercial treaty declared contraband, and as ſuch by themſelves only liable to confiſcation, Hugues and Lebas decreed all neutral veſſels having horſes or any other contraband goods on board ſhould be good prize; and they accordingly condemned veſſels and cargoes.

The ancient ordinance of the French monarchs required a variety of papers to be on board neutral veſſels, the want of any one of which is made a cauſe of condemnation; although the 25th article of the commercial treaty mentions what certificates ſhall accompany the merchants veſſels and cargoes of each party, and which by every reaſonable conſtruction, ought to give them protection.

It will therefore be adviſable to guard againſt abuſes by deſcending to particulars: to deſcribe the ſhips papers which ſhall be required, and to declare that the want of any other ſhall not be a cauſe of confiſcation: to fix the mode of manning veſſels as to their officers, and the proportion of the crews who ſhall be citizens; endeavouring to provide, in reſpect to American veſſels, that more than one third may be foreigners. This proviſion will be important to the Southern States, which have but few native ſeamen.

The marine ordinance of France will ſhow what regulations have been required to be obſerved by allied as well as neutral powers in general to aſcertain and ſecure the property of neutrals. Some of theſe regulations may be highly proper to be adopted; while others may be inconvenient and burthenſome. Your aim will be to render the documents & formalities as few and as ſimple as will conſiſt with a fair and regular commerce.

Article 25 and 27. Theſe two articles ſhould be rendered conformable to each other—The 27th ſays, that after the exhibition of the paſſport, the veſſel ſhall be allowed to paſs without moleſtation or ſearch, without giving her chace, or forcing her to quit her intended courſe. The 25th requires that beſides the paſſport, veſſels ſhall be furniſhed with certain certificates which of courſe muſt alſo be exhibited. It will be expedient to add, that if in the face of ſuch evidence the armed veſſel will carry the other into port, and the papers are found conformable to treaty—the captors ſhall be condemned in all the charges, damages and intereſts thereof, which they ſhall have cauſed. A proviſion of this nature is made in the eleventh article of our treaty with United Netherlands.

Article 28. The prohibited goods here mentioned have no relation to contraband—but merely to ſuch as by the laws of the country are forbidden to be exported. Yet in the caſes of exporting horſes from Virginia, which no law prohibited, in the winter of 1796, this article was applied by the French Miniſter to horſes which by the French treaty are contraband of war. And a letter from the Miniſter to Victor Hughes and Lebas, informing that the American Government refuſed to prevent ſuch export of horſes by the Britiſh, is made one ground for their decree above mentioned.

Article 30. The veſſels of the United States ought to admitted into the ports of France in the ſame manner as the veſſels of France are admitted into the ports of the United States But ſuch a ſtipulation ought not to authorize the admiſſion of veſſels of either party into the ports of the other, into which the admiſſion of all foreign veſſels ſhall be forbidden by the laws of France & of the United States reſpectively. With this reſtriction, the principles of the 14th article of the treaty with Great Britain afford a liberal and unexceptionable precedent. A reſtriction like that here referred to will be found in the firſt paragraph of the third article of the Britiſh Treaty.

The Commerce to the French Colonies in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, will doubtleſs be more or leſs reſtricted, according to the uſage of other European nations. Yet on account of this diſarrainged condition of the French navigation, probably a larger latitude of trade with their colonies will be readily permitted for a term of years, and perhaps the mutual advantages thence reſulting will be found ſo great as to induce afterwards a prolongation of that term; to which the courſe or habit of buſineſs may contribute.

While between the United States and France there ſhall ſubſiſt a perfect reciprocity in reſpect to commerce we muſt endeavor to extend our trade to her colonies to as many articles as poſſible. Of theſe the moſt important are proviſions of all kinds, as beef, pork, flour, butter, cheeſe, fiſh, grain, pulſe, live ſtock, and every other article ſerving for food, which is the produce of the country, horſes, mules, timber, plants, and wood of all kinds, cabinet ware and other manufactures of the United States—and to obtain in return all the articles of the produce of thoſe colonies, without exception; at leaſt to the value of the cargoes carried to thoſe colonies.

There have been different conſtructions of the Conſular convention. The French have contended for the execution of their conſular deciſions by the marſhal or other officer of the United States; and their miniſter of juſtice has formerly ſtated in a report to the miniſter of foreign affairs, that the judicial ſentences of the American conſuls in France will be executed by certain officers of juſtice in that country The legal opinion of the law-officers of the United States, which the Government has adopted, oppoſes ſuch a conſtruction. The French have alſo contended that deſerters from French veſſels ought to be apprehended by the judicial officers of the United States upon other evidence than the original ſhipping paper, or *role de equipage*; whereas the diſtrict judges have inſiſted that the Conſular Convention requires the original role to be produced. This claim was lately revived by the conſul-general of the French Republic. The correſpondence on this occaſion will be joined to the other documents which accompany theſe inſtructions.

The United States cannot conſent to the erecting of foreign tribunals within their juriſdiction. We conſider the judicial authority of conſuls as deſcibed in the Conſular Convention, to be voluntary, not compulſory, in the country where they reſide—and their deciſions, if not obeyed by the parties reſpectively, muſt be enforced by the laws of their proper country—and ſuch a proviſion you will ſee has been made in France, where a penalty of 1400 livres is impoſed on the citizen who refuſes obedience to a conſular deciſion in a foreign ſtate.

The Conſular Convention will expire in about four years; and if any great difficulties ariſe in ſettling the terms of a new one, that which exiſts muſt take its courſe—but if the French government ſhould be ſilent on the ſubject of the Conſular Convention, ſilence may be obſerved on our part.

The ports of the United States being frequented by the veſſels of different belligerent powers, it became neceſſary to regulate the times of their ſailing. The Preſident therefore, adopted what was underſtood to be the received rule in Europe—and ordered that, after the ſailing of a veſſel of one of the belligerent powers, twenty four hours ſhould elapſe before an armed veſſel of an enemy of the former ſhould ſet ſail. This rule has not duly been reſpected by the armed veſſels of France and Great Britain.

As the tranquility of the United States requires, that no hoſtile movements be commenced within their juriſdiction; and the intereſts of commerce demand an entire freedom to the departure of veſſels from their ports, it may be expedient expreſsly to recognize the above mentioned rule.

It will alſo be expedient to agree on the extent of territorial juriſdiction on the ſea-coaſt, and in what ſituations bays & ſounds may be ſaid to be land locked, and within the juriſdiction of the ſovereign of the adjacent country.

On the ſuppoſition that a treaty will be negociated to alter and amend the treaties which now exiſt between France and the United States, the following leading principles, to govern the negociation, are ſubjoined.

1 Conſcious integrity authoriſes the government to inſiſt, that no blame or cenſure be directly or indirectly imputed to the United States. But on the other hand, however exceptionable in the view of our own government and in the eyes of an impartial world may have been the conduct of France, yet ſhe may be willing to acknowledge any aggreſſions, and we do not wiſh to wound her feelings or to excite reſentment. It will therefore be beſt to adopt on this point the principle of the Britiſh treaty, and "terminate our differences in ſuch manner, as "without referring to the merits of our reſpective complaints and pretentions, may "be beſt calculated to produce mutual ſatiſfaction and good underſtanding."

2. That no aid be ſtipulated in favour of France during the preſent war.

3 That no engagement be made inconſiſtent with the obligations of any prior treaty.

4. That no reſtraint on our lawful commerce with any other nation be admitted.

5. That no ſtipulation be made, under colour of which, tribunals can be eſtabliſhed within our juriſdiction or perſonal privileges claimed by French Citizens, incompatiable with the complete ſovereignty and independence of the United States in matters of policy, commerce and government.

It will be expedient to limit the duration of the treaty to a term of from ten to twenty years. Such changes in the circumſtances of the two parties are likely to happen within either of the periods, as to give one or both good reaſon to deſire a change in the conditions of the treaty. From this limitation may be excepted ſuch articles as are declaratory of a ſtate of peace, or as are intended to regulate the conduct of the two nations at the commencement of, or during a ſtate of war, or which are founded in morality and juſtice, and are in their nature of perpetual obligation. Of this kind may be conſidered the tenth article of the treaty with Great Britain—which therefore may be very properly introduced into the treaty with France.

Finally, the great object of the government being to do juſtice to France and her citizens, if in any thing we have injured them—to obtain juſtice for the multiplied injuries they have committed againſt us; and to preſerve peace, your ſtyle and manner of proceeding will be ſuch as will moſt directly tend to ſecure theſe objects. There may be ſuch a change of men and meaſures in France as will authorize, perhaps render politic, the uſe of ſtrong language, in deſcribing the treatment we have received. On the other hand, the French government may be determined to fruſtrate the negociation, and throw the odium on this country—in which caſe, any thing like warmth and harſhneſs would be made the pretext. If things remain in their preſent ſituation the ſtyle of repreſentation will unite, as much as poſſible, caml dignity with ſimplicity, force of ſentiment with mildneſs of language, & be calculated to impreſs an idea of inflexible perſeverance, rather than of diſtruſt & confidence.

With theſe inſtructions you will receive the following documents.

1. The printed ſtate papers containing the correſpondence between the Secretary of State and the French Miniſter, Mr. Genet.

2 The letter dated January 16th. 1797, from the Secretary of State to General Pinckney, and the documents therein referred to, in which all the known complaints of the French government, ſince the recall of Mr. Genet, are exhibited and diſcuſſed.

3. A report, from the Secretary of State to the houſe of Repreſentatives, dated the 27th of February 1797, exhibiting the ſtate of American claims which had been preſented to the French Government (but few of which had been ſatisfied) together with ſome further information relative to the depredations by the officers and people of that nation on the commerce of the the United States.

4. A report from the Secretary of State to the Preſident of the United States, on the 21ſt of June, 1797, and by him laid before Congreſs on the 22d.

5 Certain original depoſitions, proteſts, and other papers relative to the French ſpoliations on the commerce and perſonal inſults & injuries to the citizens of the United States.

6. The documents laid before the Houſe of Repreſentatives the 17th of May, 1797, relative to General Pinckney's miſſion to Paris, and comprehending ſome papers relative to the capture and condemnation of American veſſals by the French.

7. The correſpondence with the French Conſul-General Letombe, relative to the Conſular Convention.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.
Secretary of State